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over the Wyoming Valley, originally settled by colonists from Connecticut, which was found incapable of adjustment, and had resulted in an actual war in which stockades and forts were erected, sieges undertaken, lives lost and prisoners taken. For ten years Connecticut remained in possession, until a force of five hundred men was levied to drive them out.

Upon the organization of the Confederacy a court was appointed to sit at Trenton to try the case, which, after a full hearing and fifteen days of argument, was unanimously decided in favor of Pennsylvania. Both States appear to have acquiesced in the decision, though the proprietors of the soil under grants from Connecticut resisted the claims of Pennsylvania almost to the point of actual hostilities. This was the first judgment of the international court. Other cases arose between Pennsylvania and Virginia; New Jersey and Virginia, over "a tract of land called Indiana"; Massachusetts and New York; South Carolina and Georgia; New Hampshire, New York and Massachusetts against Vermont,—all of which were settled in the preliminary stages. At the time of the adoption of the Constitution, there were existing controversies between eleven of the thirteen States respecting the boundaries under their charters, which had continued from the first settlement of the colonies.

The provisions of the Articles of Confederation were superseded after a brief existence of eleven years by the much more comprehensive provisions of the Constitution, which created a Supreme Court and declared that it should have exclusive jurisdiction of cases "in which a State shall be a party."

Few cases seem to have arisen in the early years of the government between the States, under the provisions of the Constitution vesting original jurisdiction in the Supreme Court, although in a large number of cases between private parties the Supreme Court had had occasion to pass upon interstate questions, to settle the respective powers of a State and of the general government, and in fact, under the leadership of Marshall, had clothed the Constitution, which was a mere skeleton, with flesh and blood, and made of it an operative government. Aside from two boundary cases,—one between New York and Connecticut, in 1799, and another between New Jersey and New York, in 1829, neither of which seems to have been determined upon the merits,—it was not until 1833 that the great case of Rhode Island against Massachusetts,¹ which may be called the foundation case upon this branch of the law, came up for adjudication. It was before the court and reported seven times. The bill was filed to determine the northern boundary of Rhode Island, both sides claiming under certain royal charters. It appeared that a line had been fixed by commissioners mutually appointed in 1642, a stake set up as the true boundary, and the report of the commissioners approved by both States. The question of the jurisdiction of the court over contracts between States was elaborately argued by counsel, and fully sustained by the court, and has never since been doubted. It was further held that the fixing of a boundary between States by a court was a judicial and not a political act, although upon this point Chief Justice Taney dissented, holding that, as Rhode Island claimed no property in the soil, but merely sovereignty and jurisdiction, it was purely a political question.

(To be continued.)

New Books.

THE GREAT ILLUSION. By Norman Angell. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1910. 388 pages.

"The Great Illusion" is an expansion of Mr. Angell's former book, "Europe's Optical Illusion." The smaller work was at once recognized as one of the most important publications on the question of war and armaments within recent years. To meet the popular demand, it has been enlarged and is being published in several countries simultaneously.

Mr. Angell makes it the object of his book to dispel certain illusions which have beset the great powers of the world within the last generation. He shows that, contrary to the doctrines of certain statesmen, nations with comparatively small military forces are stronger than those that are heavily armed and prepared for war. He shows this by a comparison of the market value of their investment securities and bonds. Norway is thus made out to be stronger than Russia, Belgium than Germany. He also shows that there is no such thing as gaining a nation's wealth and markets by conquest. The land, the property, the markets still belong to the people who have been conquered, as in the case of Alsace-Lorraine, which was taken over by Germany after the Franco-Prussian war. Furthermore, much of the cost of conquest comes out of the conqueror. Even an indemnity, if exacted, is paid quite as much by the conqueror as by the defeated nation. Germany has had to pay a large share of the indemnity that she exacted from France. This economic situation is due to the fact that within a few years the relations of nations in respect to trade and finance have become interdependent.

Following out this line of argument the author, who has in mind the talk of war between Germany and England, shows that if a raid were made by the army of Germany on the Bank of England, the financiers of Berlin, as well as of London, would be thrown into a state of panic. Germany could gain nothing commercially by conquering England, even if this were possible, as Germany would injure its own customer and impoverish itself.

Mr. Angell deals successfully with another illusion, namely, that human nature does not change. He shows that, contrary to the popular belief upon which militarists base their argument against the pacifists, it does change. Within a few centuries nations have risen from a state of feudalism into a far better social and political order; within a hundred years slavery has been abolished, the duel has gone out of existence, and piracy has become extinct. We have also got beyond fighting for religious creeds. A spirit of tolerance has taken the place of the old religious wars of the time of the Reformation. Everywhere physical force is a diminishing factor and brain force the coming power. Society is classifying itself no longer by states, but by financial, industrial and other interests. All these new conditions must be taken into account when a nation considers the problem of war; they may be utilized to meet the present difficulty with the question of armament, and particularly the strain that has been felt in Anglo-German relations. The author, as Dr. Walter Walsh pointed out in his address at the New England Peace Congress, fails to take note of some

¹ 12 Pet. 713; 4 How. 491

of the important dangers to peace which are due to national pride, envy and sentimental motives generally. But so far as concerns prudential motives, which are the real motives that underlie the present situation, he handles his subject in an able manner.

Mr. Angell's book deserves a wide reading by the friends of the peace movement, who will find in it material to help them in counteracting many fallacies that prevail in cultivated circles, where there has long been too much conservatism of the old military type. Judging from the success that the former book has already had, the new work is likely to secure a wide circle of readers in all parts of the world and to have an important share in bringing to their senses nations that are beset by war scares or imperiled by excited jingoes.

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